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## Article

# Assessment of the Mode of Occurrence and Radiological Impact of Radionuclides in Nigerian Coal and Resultant Post-Combustion Coal Ash Using Scanning Electron Microscopy and Gamma-Ray Spectroscopy

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**Abstract:** Natural radionuclide concentrations in coal and coal ash can occur at levels sufficient to raise potential health and environmental concerns when (re)suspended or disposed into the environment. To evaluate such concerns, this study characterized coal and simulant coal ash samples obtained from two Nigerian coal mines (Okaba and Omelewu) using high resolution gamma spectroscopy combined with scanning electron microscopy and energy dispersive spectroscopy. Discrete uraninite particles were observed dispersed within the coal ash samples, alongside U and Th containing mineral grains (monazite and zircon) with monazite the most abundant radioactive mineral particles. The pitted and cracked surface morphologies of these radioactive particles (with sizes between 10 µm and 80 µm) indicate their susceptibility for disintegration into more harmful and readily inhalable PM2.5 aerosol particles, with the potential to deliver a localized dose and cause chronic respiratory diseases. The results of activity concentrations and radiological hazard indices for the coal ash samples from both mines were between three and five times higher than world average in soil, which imply that these coal ash materials should be suitably contained in slurry ponds to prevent hazards due to increased risk of prolonged indoor exposure to gamma radiation, radon gas, and inhalation of liberated radioactive particles.

**Keywords:** radioactive particulates; coal ash; SEM-EDS; gamma-ray spectroscopy; Nigeria

## 1. Introduction

Naturally occurring radionuclide concentrations in coal and associated coal ash (made up of fly ash and bottom ash) can occur at levels well above typical background levels (albeit dependent upon the origin of the precursor coal), enough to raise potential human health and environmental impact concerns [1]. This can result from potential prolonged external and internal exposure to gamma and alpha radiation emitted by these radioactive and chemotoxic species (U, Th, Ra, and their associated decay products), where coal dust and coal ash are released into the environment in the form of associated soil amendment, emissions from mines and smoke stacks, direct disposal to landfills, discharges into rivers, and through their use as raw material in the construction of residential dwellings [1,2].

The mode of occurrence, distribution, and concentration of radionuclides in coal vary significantly across regions and coal fields due to several factors including geologic conditions of a coal basin, organic matter, type of source rocks/intra-seam non-coal partings, and influence of marine water and hydrothermal fluids [3,4]. This resultantly determines the degree of concentration of these radionuclides in the associated coal-derived ash. Fly ash with particle sizes in the range of 2  $\mu\text{m}$  to 150  $\mu\text{m}$ , the major inorganic by-product produced at 1200–1700  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  during the combustion of pulverized coal, contain elevated levels of technologically enhanced naturally radioactive materials (TENORM), compared to the feed coal, as a result of (i) the elimination of carbon during combustion and (ii) the radionuclide bearing minerals (uraninite, monazite, xenotime, and zircon) possessing volatilization temperatures considerably greater than that in which the coal is burnt, within such species hence partitioned into the coal ash [1]. One study has previously shown that radionuclide concentrations in coal are strongly coal rank dependent, with the concentration highest in low rank deposits such as lignite and sub-bituminous coals [1]. Additional studies have also shown that typical NORM concentrations in coal ash range from 3 to 10 times the concentrations in the precursor coal [1,5,6].

The NORM commonly found in coal consists of primordial  $^{238}\text{U}$  and  $^{232}\text{Th}$  alongside their decay products, in addition to a component of  $^{40}\text{K}$  [1]. This, in addition U and Th minerals of detrital origin, is a consequence of coal measures, when deeply buried under layers of other strata serving as “traps” for circulating hydrothermal fluids [3,7]. To capture the fate, transport and health risks associated with these radionuclides (which are functions of their mode of occurrence, particle size, and morphology [8]), there exists the need to complement these techniques (such as bulk inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP–MS), and gamma-ray spectroscopy) with microanalytical techniques such as scanning electron microscopy (SEM) combined with energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS). Such sub-microns SEM–EDS provides valuable information on particulate mineral phases, particle sizes, and morphology with spatial resolution; however, existing studies complementing the traditional bulk characterization techniques with SEM–EDS are wholly inadequate [7].

To address the absence of a stable power supply in the country, the Nigerian Government has reached an advanced stage in plans to construct coal-fired power plants [9]. These plants, with the consequential increase in coal mining that will result, is in addition to the significant volume of coal that is already mined for coal briquette production, and for use as furnace fuel during cement production [10,11]. There is no known existing radioactivity data on coal-derived ash and the precursor coal from Okaba and Omelewu mines. It is yet to be fully understood if these activities will exert on Nigerians serious health risks such as chronic respiratory diseases and exposure to radionuclides, internally and externally. Therefore, there is the need to determine the occurrence, distribution, activity concentration, and associated health risks of these radionuclides in coal and its resultant ash to assess whether they are within internationally recognized average values or represent potential hazards to the Nigerian population.

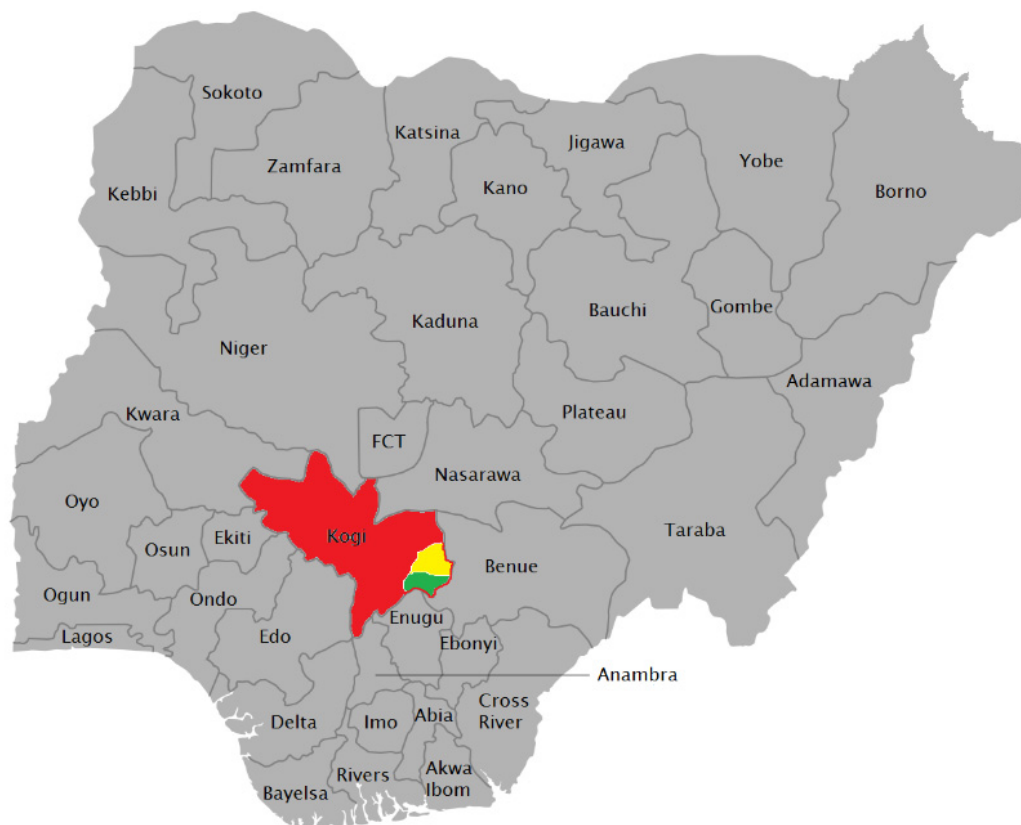
In this work, Nigerian coal and simulated coal ash samples from two coal mines were assessed to determine the occurrence, distribution, activity concentration and radiological hazard indices for the radionuclides  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  and  $^{228}\text{Ra}$  (in U and Th decay series, respectively) and  $^{40}\text{K}$ , using combined SEM–EDS and gamma-ray spectroscopy. Coal samples from Okaba and Omelewu coal mines were studied in this work as these coal mines have been earmarked as the coal source mines for the proposed coal plants when completed. Results from this work serve to provide crucial baseline data generally useful for the Nigerian Government, wider scientific community, and safety legislation.

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1. Samples and Samples Collection

The study examines material sourced from two open-pit coal mines located in Kogi state, Nigeria, as shown in Figure 1. One mine, the Okaba coal mine, is located in Okaba town within the Ankpa Local Government Area (LGA), and the second Omelewu coal mine is located in Imane within the

Olamaboro LGA. Though located in neighboring LGAs, these coal mines are over 100 km apart. These coal mines host sub-bituminous coal and belong to the Kogi mining district, comprising an area of 225,000 hectare [12]. Further information on the coal from these mines (such as proximate and ash analysis) and the geologic setting can be found in [12–14].



**Figure 1.** Map of Nigerian states showing the location of Ankpa LGA (yellow) and Olamaboro LGA (green), both in Kogi state (red). Modified from [15].

Fifteen coal samples were collected from each coal mine using a stratified random sampling methodology to ensure that samples collected were representative of the full variability within the mine. The raw samples (each approximately 1000 g) were packed in polythene bags and transported to the UK for analysis.

## 2.2. Simulant Preparation

The samples were crushed using a mortar and pestle and oven-dried at 100 °C for 30 min in order to remove any moisture. The material was then pulverized and homogenized before being passed through a 150 µm wire mesh sieve (to simulate the coal ash particles size range). To simulate coal ash within the laboratory, sub-samples of each coal sample (between 300 g and 400 g) were combusted using a muffle furnace at a temperature of 1100 °C while completely burning off the organic matter content. This selection of combustion temperature (1100 °C) approximated the temperature used in coal-fired power plants burning low rank coal such as sub-bituminous coal [16]. The implication of burning low rank coal at a low temperature is that it is more likely for U and Th to exist as discrete particles rather than being encapsulated in the glassy component of ash, since the melting temperatures of glass-forming aluminosilicate minerals are higher than this combustion temperature. Sieve analysis revealed that about 80% of these coal ash materials fell in the particle size range of 1 to 300 µm, which translated to 80% fly ash and 20% bottom ash.

### 2.3. High Resolution Gamma-Ray Spectroscopy

A total of 30 samples (15 coal samples and 15 coal ash samples) per coal mine were prepared for gamma-ray spectrometric analysis using a high resolution P-type coaxial ORTEC, GEM-13180 high purity germanium (HPGe) detector (10% relative efficiency, 1.71 keV resolution at 1.33 MeV Co-60, ORTEC, Oak Ridge, TN, USA). The detector was energy calibrated using a high specific activity multi-nuclide point-source (model 7603, Eckert and Ziegler<sup>TM</sup> [17]) with gamma-ray emission lines spanning the full range of the radionuclides of interest (40 keV to 1836 keV). Efficiency calibration was performed using IAEA certified reference material (IAEA-385, sea sediment) as a calibration standard. A pair of IAEA-385 reference material was repackaged and sealed in Marinelli beakers and petri-style dishes (the same geometry as the samples) and kept for 30 days for secular equilibrium to be re-established. Decay corrections were also made during efficiency calibration. The suitability of IAEA-385 as reference material for efficiency calibration was based on a 90% match in its matrix and the matrix of the experimental samples following a prior laboratory based X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis. To ensure secular equilibrium was attained between decay products of <sup>226</sup>Ra and <sup>228</sup>Ra in the samples prior to analyses, 200 g of coal in snap-on lid re-usable re-entrant mini Marinelli beakers (from Ga-ma and associates Inc., Ocala, FL, USA [18]), and 40 g of coal ash in petri-style dishes were kept for 30 days [1,19]. The beakers and petri-style dishes were made airtight by sealing using PVC tape to prevent the escape of gaseous <sup>222</sup>Rn and <sup>220</sup>Rn from the samples, thereby maintaining secular equilibrium [19]. For large volume samples, re-usable re-entrant mini Marinelli beakers give greater geometric detection efficiencies by positioning greater amounts of sample volume as close to the detector as possible [20]. Once secular equilibrium was attained, each sample was counted for twenty-four hours to minimize the statistical counting error, with the specific activity calculated from the background corrected photopeak intensity. To reduce the background contribution to photo peak intensity, the detector was shielded in a 10 cm wall lead covering lined with 2 mm copper and cadmium foils.

### Activity Concentration Determination

To determine the activity concentration of both U and Th via their strong gamma-emitting decay products (<sup>226</sup>Ra, <sup>228</sup>Ra, and <sup>228</sup>Th) and also that of <sup>40</sup>K, the following equation [21] was used:

$$\text{Specific activity : } A \left( \text{Bqkg}^{-1} \right) = \frac{N}{\varepsilon \cdot M \cdot T \cdot \gamma} \quad (1)$$

where N is the background corrected net count,  $\varepsilon$  is the radionuclide photo peak efficiency, M is mass of the sample in kg, T is counting time in seconds, and  $\gamma$  is gamma yield of the radionuclide.

The activity concentration of <sup>226</sup>Ra was determined by averaging the activity concentrations of its decay products <sup>214</sup>Pb (352 keV) and <sup>214</sup>Bi (609 keV) that occurred in secular equilibrium. Similarly, the activity concentrations of <sup>228</sup>Ra and <sup>228</sup>Th were determined from their decay products <sup>228</sup>Ac (911 keV) and <sup>208</sup>Tl (583 keV), respectively. <sup>232</sup>Th was determined from the average value of <sup>228</sup>Ra and <sup>228</sup>Th activity concentration. The <sup>40</sup>K activity was determined using its characteristic gamma emission energy of 1461 keV [21]. The gamma yield value for each radionuclide was obtained from NuDat 2.7 (National Nuclear Data Center, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY, USA) [22].

### 2.4. Radiological Hazard Indices

To determine the radiological hazard associated with coal and disposal of large volumes of coal ash into the environment (in the form of direct disposal to landfills and mine land reclamation), the exposure to radiation arising from radionuclides present in the studied samples was determined in terms of several different but related dose indices. All radiation doses were calculated using dose conversion coefficients and occupancy factors provided by the United Nations Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, UNSCEAR 2000 [23].

#### 2.4.1. Radium Equivalent

Resulting from the nonuniform distribution of the radionuclides in each sample, to represent total activity due to all the radionuclides ( $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{226}\text{Ra}$ , and  $^{232}\text{Th}$ ) in a sample by a single value, a common index termed the radium equivalent ( $\text{Ra}_{\text{eq}}$ ) was used [24]. The  $\text{Ra}_{\text{eq}}$  activity is a widely used radiation hazard index employed to estimate the suitability of any material to be utilized as a component within building construction based on the total activity concentration of the radionuclides, and the possible external exposure risks to inhabitants of such buildings [24]. To calculate radium equivalent, the following equation [25] was used:

$$\text{Ra}_{\text{eq}} (\text{Bqkg}^{-1}) = A_{\text{Ra}} + 1.43A_{\text{Th}} + 0.077A_{\text{K}} \quad (2)$$

where  $A_{\text{Ra}}$ ,  $A_{\text{Th}}$ , and  $A_{\text{K}}$  are the activity concentrations of  $^{226}\text{Ra}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$ , and  $^{40}\text{K}$ , respectively. This estimates that 370  $\text{Bqkg}^{-1}$  of  $^{226}\text{Ra}$ , 259  $\text{Bqkg}^{-1}$  of  $^{232}\text{Th}$ , and 4810  $\text{Bqkg}^{-1}$  of  $^{40}\text{K}$  equate to the same gamma-ray dose rate [25].

#### 2.4.2. Absorbed Dose

To calculate the amount of ionizing energy deposited in an exposed person per unit mass at one meter above the ground surface (termed the absorbed dose,  $D$ ), the following equation was used:

$$D (\text{nGyh}^{-1}) = (0.462A_{\text{Ra}} + 0.604A_{\text{Th}} + 0.0417A_{\text{K}}) \quad (3)$$

where  $A_{\text{Ra}}$ ,  $A_{\text{Th}}$ , and  $A_{\text{K}}$  are the activity concentrations of  $^{226}\text{Ra}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$ , and  $^{40}\text{K}$ , respectively. The dose coefficients of  $A_{\text{Ra}}$ ,  $A_{\text{Th}}$ , and  $A_{\text{K}}$  in Equation (3) (in units of  $\text{nGyh}^{-1}$  per  $\text{Bqkg}^{-1}$ ) were obtained from [23].

#### 2.4.3. Annual Effective Dose Equivalent

The severity of any radiological hazard is estimated based on the annual radiation dose received by a person working or living in the radiation environment. The outdoor annual effective dose depends upon the conversion coefficient from the absorbed dose in air to the effective dose, alongside outdoor occupancy factors. To calculate the biological impact of such exposure, the absorbed dose ( $D$ ) is converted to an annual effective dose equivalent (AEDE) using the following equation [24]:

$$\text{AEDE} (\mu\text{Svy}^{-1}) = D(\text{nGyh}^{-1}) \times 8760 \text{ h} \times 0.2 \times 0.7 (\text{SvGy}^{-1}) \times 10^{-3} \quad (4)$$

where  $D$  is the absorbed dose calculated using Equation (3),  $0.7 \text{ SvGy}^{-1}$  is the dose conversion coefficient from absorbed dose to effective dose, and 0.2 is the outdoor occupancy factor.

### 2.5. Electron Microscopy Analysis

For analysis using the electron microscope (imaging and compositional), coal and simulant coal ash samples were prepared by depositing a fine layer of the powdered material onto a 12 mm low elemental background adhesive carbon (Leit) disc mounted onto a standard SEM pin-stub. The samples were then examined using a Zeiss SIGMA™ (Zeiss, Carl-Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany) field emission SEM fitted with secondary electron (Everhart Thornley SE2) and backscattered electron (AsB) detectors, using the instrument's variable pressure (VP) mode to negate against the requirement for a conductive coating while preventing surface (sample) charging. Using the tuned backscattered electron detector, radioactive particles containing high atomic ( $Z$ ) number uranium and thorium appeared as bright (white) spots against the background sample/mount. To determine the composition, and subsequently the weight percent (wt. %) elemental composition of such particles, the current and operating voltage were increased and an EDAX™ Octane Plus energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) system using a Peltier cooled Silicon Drift Detector (SDD), EDAX, Mahwah, NJ, USA) mounted onto the SEM was



used. A consistent voltage of 30 kV, aperture of 120  $\mu\text{m}$ , and 200 s acquisition (in high current mode) was used to analyze each sample, with data analysis undertaken using the associated EDAX TEAM<sup>TM</sup> software (V6.39, EDAX, Mahwah, NJ, USA).

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1. Gamma Spectroscopy

##### 3.1.1. Activity Concentration

Results of activity concentration analysis for  $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$ ,  $^{228}\text{Ra}$ , and  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  in native coal samples from Omelewu and Okaba mines are shown in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. The mean activity concentration of  $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$ , and  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  in Okaba coal samples were 122.96 Bqkg<sup>-1</sup>, 18.43 Bqkg<sup>-1</sup>, and 16.19 Bqkg<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. Conversely, the mean activity concentration of  $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$ , and  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  in Omelewu coal samples were 79.32 Bqkg<sup>-1</sup>, 41.76 Bqkg<sup>-1</sup>, and 42.51 Bqkg<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. Compared with the adopted world average concentrations in soil (400 Bqkg<sup>-1</sup>, 35 Bqkg<sup>-1</sup>, and 30 Bqkg<sup>-1</sup> for  $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$ , and  $^{226}\text{Ra}$ , respectively) shown in Tables 1 and 2, the mean activity concentration values in Okaba coal samples were two to three times lower than the world average concentrations [23], and the mean values of  $^{232}\text{Th}$  and  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  in Omelewu coal samples were marginally higher than the adopted world average in soil. These results of activity concentration imply a uniform distribution of  $^{232}\text{Th}$ ,  $^{228}\text{Ra}$ , and  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  and a significantly nonuniform distribution of  $^{40}\text{K}$  in the coal samples from both mines. These values of activity concentration in the coal samples represent a low contribution to natural background radiation and are comparable to similar studies in China, India, Serbia, and Turkey [26–29].

**Table 1.** Activity concentration of radionuclides in Omelewu coal samples (Bqkg<sup>-1</sup>).

Coal Samples	$^{40}\text{K}$	$^{232}\text{Th}$	$^{228}\text{Ra}$	$^{226}\text{Ra}$	Total Radium
OMC1	81.40 $\pm$ 4.98	32.23 $\pm$ 1.27	27.00 $\pm$ 1.67	32.35 $\pm$ 1.17	59.35
OMC2	80.24 $\pm$ 4.84	31.94 $\pm$ 1.25	27.33 $\pm$ 1.67	30.22 $\pm$ 1.09	57.55
OMC3	53.40 $\pm$ 3.64	28.77 $\pm$ 1.14	24.92 $\pm$ 1.53	28.56 $\pm$ 1.03	53.48
OMC4	105.95 $\pm$ 5.67	46.88 $\pm$ 1.74	37.93 $\pm$ 2.21	47.06 $\pm$ 1.64	84.99
OMC5	90.09 $\pm$ 5.15	44.71 $\pm$ 1.68	36.89 $\pm$ 2.17	45.03 $\pm$ 1.57	81.92
OMC6	88.75 $\pm$ 5.08	43.72 $\pm$ 1.64	36.33 $\pm$ 2.13	46.74 $\pm$ 1.63	83.07
OMC7	90.10 $\pm$ 5.00	46.37 $\pm$ 1.72	38.56 $\pm$ 2.23	45.74 $\pm$ 1.59	84.30
OMC8	96.52 $\pm$ 5.50	48.25 $\pm$ 1.81	41.54 $\pm$ 2.42	50.99 $\pm$ 1.78	92.53
OMC9	84.10 $\pm$ 4.93	36.55 $\pm$ 1.40	31.43 $\pm$ 1.88	40.46 $\pm$ 1.42	71.89
OMC10	50.35 $\pm$ 3.31	66.56 $\pm$ 2.40	55.98 $\pm$ 3.14	59.22 $\pm$ 2.03	115.20
OMC11	45.91 $\pm$ 3.39	33.06 $\pm$ 1.29	27.55 $\pm$ 1.69	30.95 $\pm$ 1.11	58.50
OMC12	83.02 $\pm$ 4.87	41.25 $\pm$ 1.56	35.28 $\pm$ 2.08	43.97 $\pm$ 1.54	79.25
OMC13	80.19 $\pm$ 4.85	41.85 $\pm$ 1.59	35.14 $\pm$ 2.09	45.34 $\pm$ 1.59	80.48
OMC14	78.12 $\pm$ 4.76	42.07 $\pm$ 1.60	35.47 $\pm$ 2.10	45.44 $\pm$ 1.60	80.91
OMC15	81.68 $\pm$ 4.91	42.20 $\pm$ 1.60	35.60 $\pm$ 2.11	45.57 $\pm$ 1.60	81.17
Min.	45.91 $\pm$ 3.39	28.77 $\pm$ 1.14	27.00 $\pm$ 1.67	28.56 $\pm$ 1.03	53.48
Max.	105.95 $\pm$ 5.67	66.56 $\pm$ 2.40	55.98 $\pm$ 3.14	59.22 $\pm$ 2.03	115.20
Mean	79.32 $\pm$ 16.91	41.76 $\pm$ 9.17	35.13 $\pm$ 7.32	42.51 $\pm$ 8.54	77.64
UNSCEAR 2000 soil average [23]	400	30	30	35	65
% of UNSCEAR 2000	20	139	117	121	119

In both the Okaba and Omelewu simulant coal ash samples, the results of activity concentration of  $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$ ,  $^{228}\text{Ra}$ , and  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  are shown in Tables 3 and 4, respectively. The mean values of activity concentration of  $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$ ,  $^{228}\text{Ra}$ , and  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  in Okaba coal ash were 995.65 Bqkg<sup>-1</sup>, 153.28 Bqkg<sup>-1</sup>, 138.41 Bqkg<sup>-1</sup>, and 153.44 Bqkg<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. For Omelewu coal ash, the mean values of activity concentration of  $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$ ,  $^{228}\text{Ra}$ , and  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  were 312.96 Bqkg<sup>-1</sup>, 131.92 Bqkg<sup>-1</sup>, 121.25 Bqkg<sup>-1</sup>, and 240.89 Bqkg<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. The mean activity concentration of  $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$ , and  $^{228}\text{Ra}$  in Okaba coal ash were higher than the UNSCEAR 1988 world fly ash average [30], with  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  about two times less than the average. In Omelewu coal ash, the activity concentration of  $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$ , and  $^{228}\text{Ra}$  were also higher than the UNSCEAR 1988 average in fly ash, with the  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  concentration equal to the world

average. These results of activity concentration in the coal samples from both mines imply a uniform distribution of  $^{232}\text{Th}$ ,  $^{228}\text{Ra}$ , and  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  and a largely nonuniform distribution of  $^{40}\text{K}$ .

**Table 2.** Activity concentration of radionuclides in Okaba coal samples ( $\text{Bqkg}^{-1}$ ).

Coal Samples	$^{40}\text{K}$	$^{232}\text{Th}$	$^{228}\text{Ra}$	$^{226}\text{Ra}$	Total Radium
OKC1	$82.09 \pm 6.31$	$18.43 \pm 0.92$	$16.83 \pm 1.30$	$13.84 \pm 0.63$	30.67
OKC2	$46.60 \pm 3.80$	$12.57 \pm 0.63$	$13.26 \pm 0.98$	$19.43 \pm 0.76$	32.69
OKC3	$77.11 \pm 6.50$	$16.59 \pm 0.90$	$16.52 \pm 1.34$	$12.08 \pm 0.59$	28.60
OKC4	$165.99 \pm 9.74$	$22.11 \pm 1.04$	$20.89 \pm 1.50$	$20.12 \pm 0.83$	41.01
OKC5	$174.21 \pm 10.27$	$21.27 \pm 1.03$	$19.43 \pm 1.45$	$16.21 \pm 0.70$	35.64
OKC6	$116.26 \pm 7.69$	$21.10 \pm 1.00$	$18.87 \pm 1.40$	$23.52 \pm 0.95$	42.39
OKC7	$224.58 \pm 12.48$	$27.14 \pm 1.26$	$27.68 \pm 1.92$	$16.86 \pm 0.74$	44.54
OKC8	$139.32 \pm 8.53$	$25.38 \pm 1.14$	$21.80 \pm 1.53$	$27.52 \pm 1.07$	49.32
OKC9	$145.05 \pm 9.02$	$16.97 \pm 0.87$	$18.42 \pm 1.37$	$12.67 \pm 0.59$	31.09
OKC10	$119.32 \pm 7.97$	$17.99 \pm 0.91$	$18.05 \pm 1.36$	$15.57 \pm 0.69$	33.62
OKC11	$127.04 \pm 7.43$	$16.27 \pm 0.77$	$14.07 \pm 1.04$	$18.23 \pm 0.73$	32.30
OKC12	$192.01 \pm 11.66$	$23.04 \pm 1.13$	$19.66 \pm 1.52$	$16.20 \pm 0.74$	35.86
OKC13	$74.63 \pm 5.75$	$19.36 \pm 0.94$	$18.55 \pm 1.37$	$13.95 \pm 0.62$	32.50
OKC14	$87.53 \pm 6.86$	$4.82 \pm 0.40$	$5.03 \pm 0.61$	$5.02 \pm 0.32$	10.05
OKC15	$72.61 \pm 5.65$	$13.50 \pm 0.72$	$13.47 \pm 1.07$	$11.63 \pm 0.54$	25.10
Min.	$46.60 \pm 3.80$	$4.82 \pm 0.40$	$5.03 \pm 0.61$	$5.02 \pm 0.32$	10.05
Max.	$224.58 \pm 12.48$	$27.14 \pm 1.26$	$27.68 \pm 1.92$	$27.52 \pm 1.07$	49.32
Mean	$122.96 \pm 50.80$	$18.43 \pm 5.54$	$17.50 \pm 4.99$	$16.19 \pm 5.33$	33.69
UNSCEAR 2000 soil average [23]	400	30	30	35	65
% of UNSCEAR 2000	31	61	58	46	52

**Table 3.** Activity concentration of radionuclides in Okaba simulant coal ash samples ( $\text{Bqkg}^{-1}$ ).

Coal Ash Samples	$^{40}\text{K}$	$^{232}\text{Th}$	$^{228}\text{Ra}$	$^{226}\text{Ra}$	Total Radium
OKA1	$1330.79 \pm 68.14$	$241.29 \pm 7.56$	$218.87 \pm 11.86$	$187.93 \pm 7.08$	406.80
OKA2	$1146.74 \pm 60.37$	$160.13 \pm 6.88$	$146.84 \pm 9.74$	$190.42 \pm 7.09$	337.26
OKA3	$991.76 \pm 54.23$	$169.20 \pm 7.14$	$140.09 \pm 9.31$	$180.38 \pm 6.79$	320.26
OKA4	$900.92 \pm 51.20$	$127.69 \pm 5.75$	$114.43 \pm 7.98$	$143.12 \pm 5.55$	257.55
OKA5	$1159.41 \pm 62.15$	$152.40 \pm 6.68$	$135.92 \pm 9.23$	$156.34 \pm 6.06$	292.26
OKA6	$1165.76 \pm 62.68$	$161.95 \pm 7.03$	$141.50 \pm 9.57$	$140.71 \pm 5.53$	282.21
OKA7	$698.89 \pm 41.08$	$177.87 \pm 7.32$	$151.83 \pm 9.76$	$172.86 \pm 6.47$	324.69
OKA8	$882.02 \pm 49.40$	$180.89 \pm 7.51$	$147.79 \pm 9.67$	$176.79 \pm 6.63$	324.58
OKA9	$1412.72 \pm 74.87$	$163.33 \pm 7.32$	$158.41 \pm 10.77$	$176.85 \pm 6.85$	335.26
OKA10	$1360.02 \pm 71.68$	$136.41 \pm 6.29$	$133.83 \pm 9.31$	$154.85 \pm 6.08$	288.68
OKA11	$1137.84 \pm 62.58$	$133.34 \pm 6.12$	$125.18 \pm 8.79$	$157.93 \pm 6.15$	283.11
OKA12	$1119.74 \pm 64.46$	$145.70 \pm 6.77$	$138.15 \pm 9.79$	$145.71 \pm 5.87$	283.86
OKA13	$485.95 \pm 33.47$	$145.12 \pm 6.34$	$137.55 \pm 9.18$	$116.86 \pm 4.67$	254.41
OKA14	$622.25 \pm 41.66$	$103.56 \pm 5.09$	$104.09 \pm 7.65$	$99.38 \pm 4.24$	203.47
OKA15	$519.97 \pm 35.55$	$100.30 \pm 4.78$	$81.99 \pm 6.21$	$101.49 \pm 4.23$	183.48
Min.	$485.95 \pm 33.47$	$100.30 \pm 4.78$	$81.99 \pm 6.21$	$99.38 \pm 4.24$	183.48
Max.	$1360.02 \pm 71.68$	$241.29 \pm 7.56$	$218.87 \pm 11.86$	$190.42 \pm 7.09$	406.80
Mean	$995.65 \pm 301.03$	$153.28 \pm 34.15$	$138.41 \pm 29.72$	$153.44 \pm 29.36$	291.86
UNSCEAR 1988 coal ash average [30]	265	70	130	240	-
UNSCEAR 2000 soil average [23]	400	30	30	35	65
% of UNSCEAR 2000	249	511	461	438	449

Compared with the UNSCEAR 2000 average values in soil, the mean activity concentration of  $^{232}\text{Th}$ ,  $^{228}\text{Ra}$ , and  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  in Okaba coal ash samples were five times higher.  $^{226}\text{Ra}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$ , and  $^{228}\text{Ra}$  were observed to have been concentrated in Okaba coal ash relative to the precursor coal by a factor of 9 to 10. A mean total radium value of  $291.86 \text{ Bqkg}^{-1}$  recorded for Okaba coal ash (Table 3), represents a nine-fold concentration relative to a mean total radium of  $33.69 \text{ Bqkg}^{-1}$  in the precursor coal (Table 1). In Omelewu simulant coal ash samples, the mean activity concentration of  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  and  $^{232}\text{Th}$  were seven and four times higher, respectively, than the UNSCEAR 2000 average values in soil. Both  $^{232}\text{Th}$  and  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  were observed to be concentrated in the combustion-derived coal ash by a factor of three and six, respectively.



**Table 4.** Activity concentration of radionuclides in Omelewu simulant coal ash samples (Bqkg<sup>−1</sup>).

Coal Ash Samples	<sup>40</sup> K	<sup>232</sup> Th	<sup>228</sup> Ra	<sup>226</sup> Ra	Total Radium
OMA1	295.00 ± 21.68	130.49 ± 5.50	124.48 ± 8.02	222.84 ± 7.95	347.32
OMA2	280.90 ± 23.34	127.58 ± 5.78	140.06 ± 9.27	225.17 ± 8.22	365.23
OMA3	395.27 ± 25.74	122.17 ± 5.18	117.32 ± 7.59	201.43 ± 7.24	318.75
OMA4	332.90 ± 25.31	123.73 ± 5.46	111.64 ± 7.64	215.51 ± 7.87	327.15
OMA5	451.19 ± 31.07	120.53 ± 5.46	125.88 ± 8.47	216.81 ± 7.93	342.69
OMA6	371.47 ± 24.79	112.07 ± 4.80	98.39 ± 6.58	212.78 ± 7.62	311.17
OMA7	199.53 ± 19.75	129.73 ± 5.83	121.90 ± 8.41	230.72 ± 8.48	352.62
OMA8	324.30 ± 25.68	137.84 ± 6.05	128.01 ± 8.65	253.57 ± 9.18	381.58
OMA9	351.50 ± 25.87	155.93 ± 6.53	131.69 ± 8.67	261.51 ± 9.34	393.20
OMA10	299.89 ± 24.48	157.59 ± 6.73	141.05 ± 9.36	283.75 ± 10.19	424.80
OMA11	232.33 ± 18.93	129.90 ± 5.47	111.01 ± 7.33	272.47 ± 9.63	383.48
OMA12	310.47 ± 22.31	140.72 ± 5.82	124.83 ± 8.03	257.19 ± 9.10	382.02
OMA13	298.25 ± 20.97	135.88 ± 5.56	118.41 ± 7.56	257.92 ± 9.07	376.33
OMA14	267.12 ± 19.06	129.90 ± 5.29	111.33 ± 7.10	250.21 ± 8.79	361.54
OMA15	284.26 ± 19.83	124.72 ± 5.13	112.78 ± 7.18	251.42 ± 8.83	364.20
Min.	199.53 ± 19.75	112.07 ± 4.80	98.39 ± 6.58	201.43 ± 7.24	311.17
Max.	451.19 ± 31.07	155.93 ± 6.53	141.05 ± 9.36	283.75 ± 10.19	424.80
Mean	312.96 ± 62.88	131.92 ± 12.35	121.25 ± 11.13	240.89 ± 24.53	362.14
UNSCEAR 1988 fly ash average [30]	265	70	130	240	-
UNSCEAR 2000 soil average [23]	400	30	30	35	65
% of UNSCEAR 2000	78	440	404	688	557

Using the mean values, the enrichment of <sup>226</sup>Ra and <sup>228</sup>Ra in Okaba coal ash compared to Omelewu coal ash was higher by a factor of two, which invokes higher association of <sup>226</sup>Ra and <sup>228</sup>Ra in Okaba precursor coal with organic matter than in Omelewu precursor coal, and <sup>226</sup>Ra and <sup>228</sup>Ra were released into the ash as a consequence of the combustion process. This is supported by the lower percentage ash content of Okaba coal [13,14]. Similarly, compared to <sup>228</sup>Ra, <sup>226</sup>Ra was found to be more pre-concentrated in the coal ash samples from both mines and consequently, a difference of 1.25 to 1.5 in the enrichment factors across ash samples from both mines. This difference also implies a higher organic association of both <sup>226</sup>Ra and <sup>228</sup>Ra in Okaba coal. A mean total radium value of 362.14 Bqkg<sup>−1</sup> recorded for Omelewu coal ash (Table 4), represents an approximate five-fold increase in mean total radium relative to a mean total radium of 77.64 Bqkg<sup>−1</sup> in the precursor coal (Table 2).

These values for activity concentration in the coal ash samples imply that the Okaba and Omelewu coal ash material is enriched in <sup>226</sup>Ra, <sup>228</sup>Ra, and <sup>228</sup>Th, contributing significantly to the natural background radiation. Elevated values of total radium activity concentration in Okaba and Omelewu coal ash samples (with average of 291.86 Bqkg<sup>−1</sup> and 362.14 Bqkg<sup>−1</sup>, respectively) suggests potentially high radon release rates from buildings constructed using such coal ash material, which consequently represents a serious health hazard for occupants of such buildings due to exposure to gamma radiation from radium, alongside radon inhalation [31]. These activity concentration results (of U and Th progenies) for Okaba and Omelewu experimental coal ash samples are also comparable to coal ash samples from the Appalachian, Illinois, and Powder River basin coal mines (USA) and coal mines in Xijiang, Guangxi, and Sichuan provinces in China, which are known to be highly radioactive [3,19].

### 3.1.2. Radiological Hazard Indices

Tables 5–8 show results of estimated absorbed dose (D), annual effective dose equivalent (AEDE), and radium equivalent (Ra<sub>eq</sub>), respectively, for coal and simulant coal ash samples for both mines. The mean values of D, AEDE, and Ra<sub>eq</sub> in Okaba and Omelewu coal samples (Tables 5 and 6) were 23.74 nGyh<sup>−1</sup>, 29.12 μSvy<sup>−1</sup>, and 52.02 Bqkg<sup>−1</sup>; and 48.17 nGyh<sup>−1</sup>, 59.08 μSvy<sup>−1</sup>, and 108.33 Bqkg<sup>−1</sup>, respectively. These values were well below the world average values of 59 nGyh<sup>−1</sup>, 70 μSvy<sup>−1</sup>, and 370 Bqkg<sup>−1</sup>, respectively. In Okaba and Omelewu coal samples (Tables 7 and 8), the mean values of D, AEDE, and Ra<sub>eq</sub> (204.99 nGyh<sup>−1</sup>, 251.40 μSvy<sup>−1</sup>, 449.30 Bqkg<sup>−1</sup>; 204.02 nGyh<sup>−1</sup>, 250.21 μSvy<sup>−1</sup>, 453.63 Bqkg<sup>−1</sup>, respectively) were higher than the world average, with AEDE being over three-times higher than the world average, with the mean AEDE representing a 10% increase in the world annual natural background effective dose [32]. These imply that disposal of large volumes of coal ash from

both mines to landfills and use for mine reclamation and for construction of residential buildings has the implication of markedly increasing the annual effective dose from external exposure to gamma emitting decay products of U and Th, and internal exposure due to inhalation of U, Th, radon gas, and related decay products of both. These results imply that caution should be taken during the disposal and use of these coal ash materials; these coal ash materials should be properly stored in slurry ponds to prevent exposure to gamma radiation, ingestion, and inhalation of (re)suspended particles, and leaching of radionuclides into the environment. These potential health impacts represent a significant finding and represent major safety implications for the Nigerian people if such coal ash material is not properly stored, exposing the people to radiation via inhalation and ingestion.

**Table 5.** Radiological hazard indices for radionuclides in Okaba coal samples.

Coal Samples	Absorbed Dose D (nGyh <sup>-1</sup> )	Annual Effective Dose Equivalent AEDE (μSvy <sup>-1</sup> )	Radium Equivalent Ra <sub>eq</sub> (Bqkg <sup>-1</sup> )
OMC1	37.81 ± 0.96	46.37 ± 1.18	84.71 ± 2.19
OMC2	36.60 ± 0.93	44.89 ± 1.14	82.07 ± 2.13
OMC3	32.80 ± 0.85	40.22 ± 1.04	73.81 ± 1.95
OMC4	54.48 ± 1.32	66.81 ± 1.62	122.26 ± 3.01
OMC5	51.57 ± 1.27	63.24 ± 1.55	115.90 ± 2.90
OMC6	51.70 ± 1.26	63.41 ± 1.55	116.09 ± 2.88
OMC7	52.90 ± 1.29	64.87 ± 1.58	118.99 ± 2.95
OMC8	56.73 ± 1.39	69.57 ± 1.70	127.42 ± 3.17
OMC9	44.28 ± 1.09	54.30 ± 1.34	99.20 ± 2.48
OMC10	69.66 ± 1.73	85.43 ± 2.12	158.28 ± 4.00
OMC11	36.18 ± 0.94	44.37 ± 1.16	81.76 ± 2.17
OMC12	48.69 ± 1.20	59.71 ± 1.47	109.35 ± 2.74
OMC13	49.57 ± 1.23	60.79 ± 1.50	111.36 ± 2.80
OMC14	49.66 ± 1.23	60.90 ± 1.51	111.62 ± 2.82
OMC15	49.95 ± 1.23	61.26 ± 1.51	112.21 ± 2.82
Min.	32.80 ± 0.85	40.22 ± 1.04	73.81 ± 1.95
Max.	69.66 ± 1.73	85.43 ± 2.12	158.28 ± 4.00
Mean	48.17 ± 9.18	59.08 ± 11.66	108.33 ± 21.63
World average [23,25]	59	70	<370
% of world average	81	84	29

**Table 6.** Radiological hazard indices for radionuclides in Omelewu coal samples.

Coal Samples	Absorbed Dose (D)(nGyh <sup>-1</sup> )	Annual Effective Dose Equivalent (AEDE)(μSvy <sup>-1</sup> )	Radium Equivalent (Ra <sub>eq</sub> )(Bqkg <sup>-1</sup> )
OKC1	20.95 ± 0.68	25.69 ± 0.83	46.52 ± 1.54
OKC2	18.51 ± 0.54	22.70 ± 0.66	40.99 ± 1.21
OKC3	18.82 ± 0.67	23.08 ± 0.82	41.74 ± 1.50
OKC4	29.57 ± 0.84	36.27 ± 1.03	64.52 ± 1.86
OKC5	27.60 ± 0.82	33.85 ± 1.01	60.04 ± 1.81
OKC6	28.46 ± 0.81	33.90 ± 1.00	62.65 ± 1.82
OKC7	33.55 ± 0.98	41.14 ± 1.21	72.96 ± 2.17
OKC8	33.85 ± 0.92	41.52 ± 1.13	74.54 ± 2.06
OKC9	22.15 ± 0.70	27.17 ± 0.86	48.11 ± 1.54
OKC10	23.03 ± 0.72	28.25 ± 0.88	50.48 ± 1.60
OKC11	23.55 ± 0.65	28.88 ± 0.80	51.28 ± 1.44
OKC12	29.41 ± 0.91	36.07 ± 1.11	63.93 ± 1.99
OKC13	21.25 ± 0.68	26.06 ± 0.83	47.38 ± 1.55
OKC14	8.88 ± 0.40	10.89 ± 0.49	18.65 ± 0.84
OKC15	16.55 ± 0.55	20.30 ± 0.68	36.53 ± 1.24
Min.	8.88 ± 0.40	10.89 ± 0.49	18.65 ± 0.84
Max.	33.85 ± 0.92	41.52 ± 1.13	74.54 ± 2.06
Mean	23.74 ± 6.78	29.12 ± 8.31	52.02 ± 14.81
World average [23,25]	59	70	<370
% of world average	40	42	14

**Table 7.** Radiological hazard indices for radionuclides in Okaba simulant coal ash samples.

Coal Ash Samples	D (nGy <sup>h</sup> <sup>−1</sup> )	AEDE (μSvy <sup>−1</sup> )	Ra <sub>eq</sub> (Bqkg <sup>−1</sup> )
OKA1	288.06 ± 6.29	353.27 ± 7.72	635.45 ± 13.95
OKA2	232.51 ± 5.86	285.15 ± 7.19	507.70 ± 12.99
OKA3	226.88 ± 5.79	278.26 ± 7.10	498.70 ± 12.95
OKA4	180.81 ± 4.82	221.75 ± 5.91	395.09 ± 10.67
OKA5	212.63 ± 5.55	260.76 ± 6.81	463.55 ± 12.28
OKA6	211.44 ± 5.60	259.31 ± 6.87	462.06 ± 12.45
OKA7	216.44 ± 5.61	265.44 ± 6.87	481.03 ± 12.71
OKA8	227.71 ± 5.85	279.27 ± 7.17	503.38 ± 13.18
OKA9	239.27 ± 6.27	293.44 ± 7.69	519.19 ± 13.77
OKA10	210.65 ± 5.59	258.34 ± 6.86	454.64 ± 12.18
OKA11	200.95 ± 5.34	246.44 ± 6.55	436.22 ± 11.73
OKA12	202.01 ± 5.59	247.75 ± 6.86	440.28 ± 12.36
OKA13	161.91 ± 4.61	198.56 ± 5.66	361.80 ± 10.52
OKA14	134.41 ± 4.04	164.84 ± 4.95	295.38 ± 9.01
OKA15	129.15 ± 3.79	158.39 ± 4.65	284.96 ± 8.49
Min.	129.15 ± 3.79	158.39 ± 4.65	284.96 ± 8.49
Max.	288.06 ± 6.29	353.27 ± 7.72	635.45 ± 13.95
Mean	204.99 ± 40.79	251.40 ± 50.02	449.30 ± 89.15
World average [23,25]	59	70	<370
% of world average	347	359	121

**Table 8.** Radiological hazard indices for radionuclides in Omelewu simulant coal ash samples.

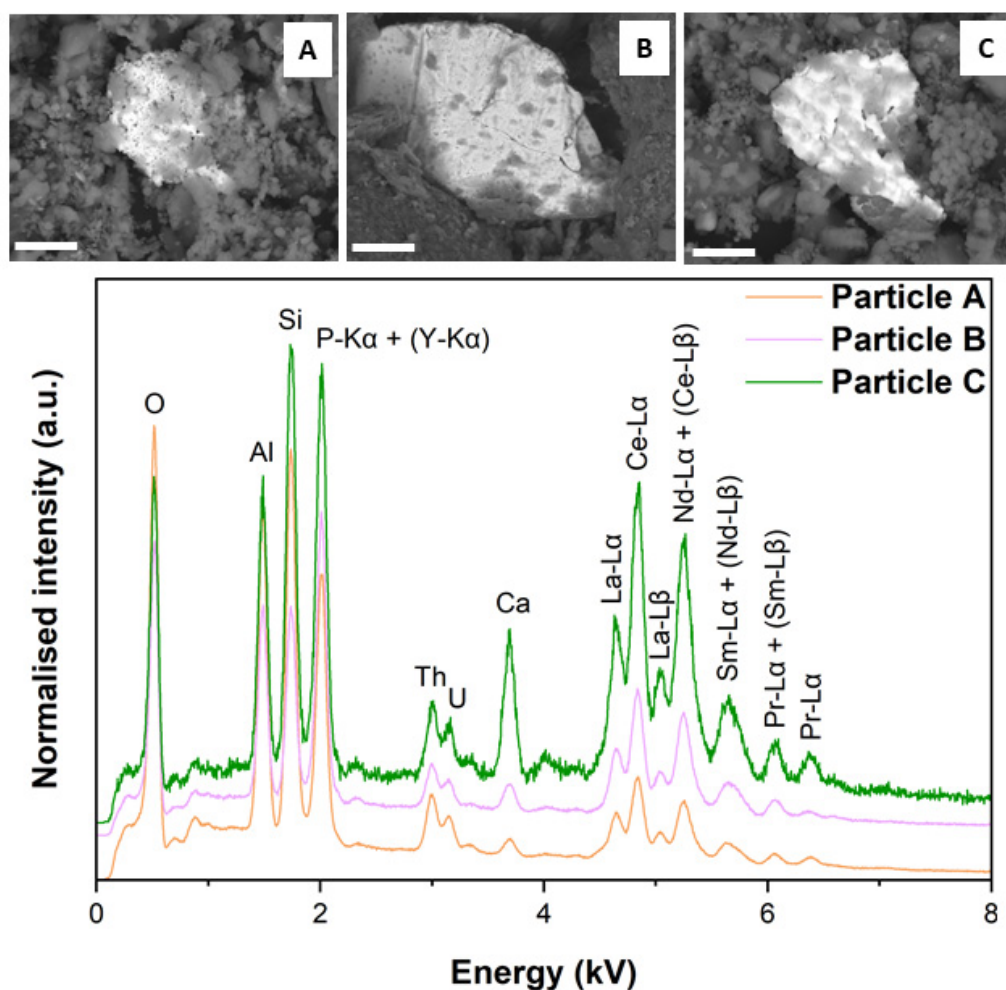
Coal Ash Samples	D (nGy <sup>h</sup> <sup>−1</sup> )	AEDE (μSvy <sup>−1</sup> )	Ra <sub>eq</sub> (Bqkg <sup>−1</sup> )
OMA1	194.07 ± 5.03	238.01 ± 6.17	432.16 ± 11.31
OMA2	192.80 ± 5.25	236.45 ± 6.44	429.24 ± 11.80
OMA3	183.33 ± 4.70	224.84 ± 5.77	406.57 ± 10.54
OMA4	188.18 ± 5.02	230.78 ± 6.16	418.08 ± 11.26
OMA5	191.78 ± 5.10	235.20 ± 6.25	423.91 ± 11.38
OMA6	181.48 ± 4.67	222.57 ± 5.73	401.64 ± 10.43
OMA7	193.27 ± 5.33	237.03 ± 6.54	431.60 ± 12.00
OMA8	213.93 ± 5.70	262.36 ± 6.99	475.65 ± 12.77
OMA9	229.66 ± 5.94	281.65 ± 7.29	511.56 ± 13.36
OMA10	238.78 ± 6.30	292.84 ± 7.73	532.20 ± 14.15
OMA11	214.03 ± 5.60	262.49 ± 6.86	476.12 ± 12.49
OMA12	216.76 ± 5.56	265.84 ± 6.82	482.33 ± 12.45
OMA13	213.67 ± 5.44	262.04 ± 6.67	475.19 ± 12.17
OMA14	205.20 ± 5.23	251.65 ± 6.41	456.54 ± 11.69
OMA15	203.34 ± 5.19	249.38 ± 6.36	451.66 ± 11.58
Min.	181.48 ± 4.67	222.57 ± 5.73	401.64 ± 10.43
Max.	238.78 ± 6.30	292.84 ± 7.73	532.20 ± 14.15
Mean	204.02 ± 16.90	250.21 ± 20.73	453.63 ± 38.20
World average [23,25]	59	70	<370
% of world average	346	357	123

### 3.2. SEM-EDS

Despite extensive analysis of the carbonaceous coal material within the SEM using the systems backscattered electron detector, no discrete U or Th composition particles were observed to exist. Such an apparent observation could be the result of inherent sampling bias; however, this may conversely arise from their non-existence within the coal, rather occurring encapsulated within the bulk carbonaceous material. This encapsulation would serve to partially protect the U in the coal from the prevalent oxidizing environmental conditions, which would significantly reduce its environmental

mobility over oxidized (+6) species of U [33]. It is following combustion of the coal materials that such particle fragments are liberated into the coal ash material.

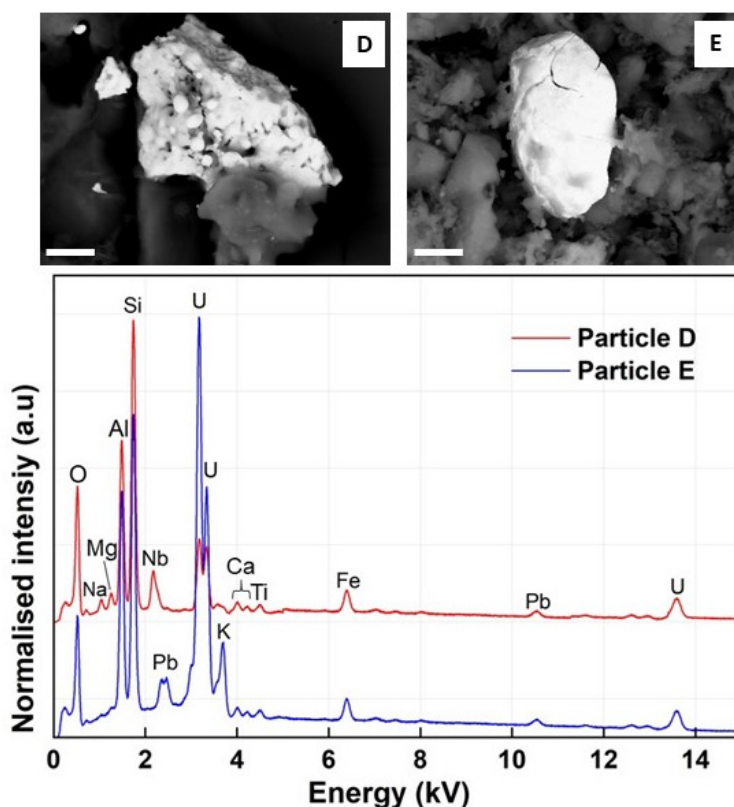
Figure 2 and the accompanying Table 9 show the SEM images, EDS spectra, and compositional breakdown (in wt. %  $\pm$  percentage error,  $\delta$ ) of monazite particles **A**, **B**, and **C**, detected in the coal ash samples. Figure 3 (and Table 9) show the SEM images, EDS spectra, and compositional breakdown (in wt. %  $\pm$   $\delta$ ) of uraninite particles **D** and **E**. Discrete U and Th accessory minerals (monazite, xenotime, and zircon) with characteristically weathered surfaces were found within coal ash samples from both mines, as shown in Figure 2. Uraninite particles (thought to have precipitated from hydrothermal fluids during coalification [3]) were also found in the coal ash samples, with residual radiogenic Pb from the decay of U, alongside Fe and Nb present in the bulk material or indicative of possible substitution of radiogenic Pb from later fluid-circulation events after initial formation of the uraninite during coalification [34]. These radioactive particles (with sizes between 10  $\mu\text{m}$  and 80  $\mu\text{m}$ ) have pitted and cracked surface morphologies, with the tendency to further fragment into more harmful bits (particulate matter, PM<sub>2.5</sub>), thereby increasing its risk of inhalation and localized radiation dose. Given favorable redox conditions and in the presence of Fe(III) and Mn(III) (hydr)oxides, the less soluble and immobile  $\text{UO}_2$  would form the more soluble and mobile (+6) species by re-oxidation, consequently gradually leaching U and its decay products into the environment, contaminating land and water over a long period of time [35–37].



**Figure 2.** (Top) backscattered electron images of three monazite particles (**A** and **B** in Okaba coal ash; **C** in Omelewu coal ash). (Bottom) associated EDS spectra with emission peaks identified (scale bars = 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

**Table 9.** Elemental composition (wt. %  $\pm \delta$ ) of particles **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, and **E** determined via EDS analysis as shown in Figures 2 and 3. ND: not detected.

Element	Particle A	Particle B	Particle C	Particle D	Particle E
O	17.77 $\pm$ 8.00	24.96 $\pm$ 8.06	13.58 $\pm$ 8.35	27.34 $\pm$ 9.30	20.11 $\pm$ 7.45
Al	8.79 $\pm$ 8.19	5.85 $\pm$ 8.05	9.29 $\pm$ 8.04	4.99 $\pm$ 7.67	5.12 $\pm$ 7.71
Si	9.99 $\pm$ 7.40	7.20 $\pm$ 6.91	10.80 $\pm$ 7.23	19.95 $\pm$ 6.69	33.78 $\pm$ 6.83
P	3.98 $\pm$ 7.41	12.74 $\pm$ 6.02	10.10 $\pm$ 6.74	ND	ND
Nb	ND	ND	ND	14.32 $\pm$ 4.45	ND
Pb	ND	ND	ND	2.45 $\pm$ 10.78	8.32 $\pm$ 8.81
Fe	ND	ND	ND	4.36 $\pm$ 2.88	1.39 $\pm$ 7.03
Ti	ND	ND	ND	0.18 $\pm$ 17.12	0.13 $\pm$ 14.41
Th	2.44 $\pm$ 12.63	2.61 $\pm$ 12.36	2.33 $\pm$ 11.20	ND	ND
U	1.34 $\pm$ 11.91	1.35 $\pm$ 11.95	0.82 $\pm$ 21.31	28.86 $\pm$ 1.44	34.93 $\pm$ 2.09
K	ND	ND	ND	0.12 $\pm$ 16.13	2.37 $\pm$ 6.88
Ca	1.17 $\pm$ 8.13	1.06 $\pm$ 10.87	1.00 $\pm$ 12.05	0.10 $\pm$ 15.21	0.15 $\pm$ 17.12
Y	2.60 $\pm$ 9.84	3.81 $\pm$ 8.62	1.94 $\pm$ 9.11	ND	ND
La	12.87 $\pm$ 4.99	11.36 $\pm$ 5.78	13.61 $\pm$ 5.13	ND	ND
Ce	24.52 $\pm$ 2.94	21.13 $\pm$ 3.42	24.45 $\pm$ 2.96	ND	ND
Nd	10.96 $\pm$ 6.44	9.01 $\pm$ 7.08	11.04 $\pm$ 6.05	ND	ND
Sm	4.76 $\pm$ 11.91	2.60 $\pm$ 11.28	2.60 $\pm$ 9.34	ND	ND
Pm	1.52 $\pm$ 15.13	1.86 $\pm$ 17.82	2.99 $\pm$ 15.46	ND	ND



**Figure 3.** (Top) backscattered electron images of two uraninite particles (**D** in Okaba coal ash and **E** in Omelewu coal ash). (Bottom) associated EDS spectra with emission peaks identified (scale bars = 5  $\mu$ m).

#### 4. Conclusions and Future Work

Complementing the gamma spectrometric technique with the SEM–EDS has provided important insights into the mode of occurrence and distribution of radioactive particles in simulated coal ash alongside the radioactivity and the potential human and environmental hazard of such material. This study has shown the occurrence of U and Th containing monazite and uraninite particles in coal



ash samples from both Okaba and Omelewu coal mines in Nigeria, with results of activity concentration and radiological hazard indices being three to five times higher than the UNSCEAR 2000 world average. These results of activity concentration and radiological hazard indices are comparable to results for some coal ash samples from the Appalachian, Illinois, and Powder River basin coal mines (USA) and coal mines in Xijiang, Guangxi, and Sichuan provinces in China, which are known to have high  $^{228}\text{Ra}$  and  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  activity concentration values [3,19]. Consequently, these results imply that caution (in the form of percentage of coal ash used in concrete) should be taken when coal ash from the combustion of coal from these mines are to be used in building residential houses. Storage of this coal ash should be in properly lined slurry ponds to prevent indoor exposure to above background effective dose arising from gamma radiation, radon gas, and the inhalation of fugitive particles.

Alternatively, this material could be used as filler in asphalt pavements and in the production of geopolymers (with improved compressive strength and fire resistance) for nuclear waste encapsulation [38,39]. Future work will investigate radioactivity and radon exhalation rate from bricks and concrete made from these coal ash materials following established criteria, and also the economic viability of extracting rare earth elements [40] from these coal ash samples by determining mass concentrations of the rare earth elements via ICP–MS.

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